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FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1904.

What Was the Matter?

Peculiar History of the Steel Frame Which Collapsed in New York.

The collapse of the steel framework of a projected skyscraper in New York on Wednesday will not make as great an impression on the public mind as it would have done if it had collapsed after the building was completed and filled with guests; and that is rather a pity. Not that it is to be desired that such a horrible accident should happen, but really, if such a framework can go to pieces under slight provocation, in course of building, it is quite likely that the structure of which it is the skeleton will go to pieces and kill a few hundred people some day. The fact that the accident will so soon be forgotten, and will be regarded as so slight, is, therefore, to be deplored. If the public would only go far enough to reflect on the significance of the catastrophe it might save many lives in the future.

It came out in course of the investigation of the affair that the building inspector had reported several violations of the law, and that the contractors had been warned that they were likely to get themselves into trouble; but that in spite of this they went on with the work as pleased them best. It was also found that the building commissioner had no power to order the work stopped until the law was complied with; that, in fact, he seemed to have no power at all in the matter save to "warn" the offending persons and tell them to behave, and, of course, they treated these warnings as so much waste paper. It is not even certain that they treated them as paper at all. The head man of the inquiry declared that he had never received any warning, and it is possible that the warnings were delivered orally, or that no record was kept to prove that they ever were delivered.

This is a nice state of things for a civilized city. The building inspector can come around and look at a building, and he can remember, if he likes, what violations of the law its walls conceal, when it is once completed, so that if it happens to tumble down or burn up he will be in a position to know what the matter was. Much comfort this will be to the unfortunate victims of the catastrophes and their relatives and friends!

Of course, the only proper way to enforce a building law would be to give the building commissioner power to stop the work until the contractor yielded, and not to allow one foot of one wall to go up unless it was built as it ought to be. But that would make trouble. It probably would be, in some cases, a protracted fight between the officials and the contractor, the latter determined to evade the law and the former determined to catch him at it. There would also be much opportunity for a dishonest commissioner to work blackmailing schemes. The public seems to be between the devil and the deep sea.

Unbusinesslike Government.

The Difficulties of Popular Government Should Be Recognized.

The "New York Evening Post," which is perhaps the most effective grumbler in the United States, frequently directs its growls against things which ought to be reformed, and which are too often treated with suspicious deference by less outspoken papers; but it is dangerous to get into the habit of chronic dissatisfaction. In an article on "Unbusinesslike Government," it advances some arguments which might reasonably meet with objection. This is one of them:

"Lack of efficient financial control is another source of our Government's wastefulness. Responsibility for money bills is nowhere centered. Committees pull and haul; private interests log-roll; there is nothing like the budget of all finance ministries but our own; and the result is a floundering system under which nothing is certain except that expenditures will be swollen."

There is a great deal of truth in this from one point of view, but there is another side to the matter, and it is not, perhaps, quite as hopeless as it seems. The pulling and hauling and log-rolling and conflicting of various interests are evils which are scarcely

separable from such a Government as ours, in a country so large as ours. It is inevitable that the advocates of an increased navy, and the people interested in internal improvements, and the representatives of great industrial interests, and the devotees of esthetic ideals, should clash, and that the results should be in some measure unsatisfactory. Other countries have been for centuries under the central control which the "Evening Post" complains that we have not. In comment on the results of such a government it may be apposite to cite the pithy saying that a benevolent despotism is all right when the despot is perfect and immortal.

It is probably true that in some matters strengthening of central administration would tend to economy and efficiency. In regard to the army and the navy, the diplomatic service, and other matters affecting the credit and interests of the country as a whole, it is fatal to trust to the ideas of sectional statesmen. On the other hand, without strong representatives from each section the sectional interests are likely to suffer. The plantation owner in the cotton lands cares nothing for the lumber interests of Michigan or the factory owners of New England; the Pennsylvanian does not pay attention to the irrigation bill which is of interest so vital to the people of the Far West; the views on foreign imports held by the manufacturer are likely to be different from those held by the merchant with whose trade such imports will interfere. To reconcile all these different needs and demands in such a way that nobody will be slighted is a task of such tremendous difficulty that mistakes are inevitable.

Congress has made blunders, no doubt of it. But it has not yet made worse blunders than the English parliament did when the agricultural laborer was reduced to a state of literal starvation, scarcely seeing meat except on holidays, or when the people of Ireland were driven to our shores by famine. Our people are not worse off than the monks under Russia's bureaucracy, or than the French peasant in the days of the salt tax. On the whole, we have the better choice of two evils. But what we need is an enlightened public sentiment which will demand honest officials, and support them in the execution of their duties; which will take an intelligent interest in public affairs, and respond to arguments based on reason rather than on sentiment. This public cannot all at once be manufactured out of the varied and somewhat unpromising material to be found in many parts of our land; but stupid as our public may be, corrupt as may be some of the officials it elects, there are still signs that its conscience is all right, and that is more than could be said of some of the kings and ministers who have been economical or lavish as they saw fit.

The Secret of Good Building

The Reason Why Some Speculation Blocks Here Are Unsatisfactory.

Some hundreds of people who have at one time or another in the past few years moved joyfully into the brand-new houses which have been going up in Washington are now wondering what is the matter with their homes. The question, "What is home without a mother?" is puerile beside the tragic inquiry, "What is home without heating apparatus?" There are households which, for one reason or another, are not blessed with mothers—they may be households made up of a man and his wife, with a few nephews and nieces, of two or three brothers and sisters living together, or of a newly married couple in the honeymoon stage. But none of these households can have the true home feeling and shiver at the same time. Neither is it possible to have a real home with all the natural delights thereof, if there is something the matter with the sewer. Even when the trouble is confined to such small matters as the paper peeling off the wall, the plastering falling, the furnace generating coal gas, or the bathroom fixtures failing to work, it mars the pleasure of a happy home.

The trouble with these imposing but uncomfortable abodes in which the windows rattle and let in the cold, the steam pipes refuse to work, and the numerous fixtures are always getting out of order, is simply that the architect and owner were too much in a hurry to do the work well. It is not possible, in this climate, to put up a house in haste and have it satisfactory afterward. The walls and main timbers need time to settle together and become seasoned before the ornamental woodwork, plastering, and various fixtures are put in. It may seem enterprising to have a whole block of three-story houses standing where there were vacant lots a few months since, but it is bad for the people who have to live in those houses afterward. The unseasoned timbers shrink and warp, and cracks in windows and doors are the result. The

walls settle and the plastering cracks, and with it the paper and the cornice become disreputable. The beautiful tiling in the bathroom and around the fireplace is not put up to stand the wrinkling of the surface underneath. And all this causes war, expense, exasperation, and loss of money for the owner. When will the average American learn that in some kinds of business, building houses being one of them, the old proverb, "More haste, worse speed," is still good?

Reputation of the W. C. T. U.

Sad News From the Soldiers for Whom the Canteen Was Abolished.

Curious news comes from an army contractor who is familiar with the views of enlisted men in the regular army. It will be remembered that through the influence of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union the canteen was abolished some time ago, and the same influence has presumably defeated efforts to have it re-established, on the recommendation of army officers and chaplains, and at the earnest request of people living near the posts. But it was never, at any rate, argued by those people who are in favor of the canteen that the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and allied societies had anything but the purest and highest motives in urging their pet measure. It was generally recognized that their ideas were as sweet and innocent and pure as fresh creamery butter, even if they did, unlike the butter, need to be salted down with discretion.

But the soldiers, according to this report, have a different idea about it, and it appears that they lamentably fail to appreciate the usefulness efforts which have been made in their behalf. It must be understood that the main stock of the canteen was beer and light wines, and that while beer can be purchased in large towns and civilized places in general, there are places where regiments are stationed in which the vilest kind of distilled liquors are about the only thing to be had. The rumor current among the soldiers, therefore, is that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union entered into a secret alliance with the distillers to abolish beer. From their point of view it is not a very unnatural, this supposition, painful as it may be to the society. To be great is to be misunderstood, but it should not be forgotten that foolishness and ignorance also lead to misunderstanding.

It is doubtless a coincidence, but some recent headlines read:
"Mikado's Call to Diet."
"Russians Half-Starved."

The "St. Louis City Journal" suggests that Mr. Cleveland might, if he has no other use for Mr. Bryan, use him for bait. What could you catch with a bait of wind?

The Japanese are not exporting camphor because they need it for the manufacture of smokeless powder. By the way, did we use smokeless powder when we fought Spain?

Mr. Austin is now appearing as an advocate of the higher muse. His muse, however, does not belong to the category of things which are high but must be had.

Chicago has raised \$250,000 of the \$750,000 needed to make the Chicago Orchestra permanent and provide a music hall. If this sort of thing continues we shall have to stop those jokes about the culture of Chicago.

Joseph H. Smith says the revelation of the doctrine of polygamy was made by an angel clothed in black. Something of that kind has long been suspected.

Commissioner Ware has dropped into poetry once more for a Kansas celebration, and shows that he has not forgotten yet how to make "Kansas rhyme with stanzas."

Our morning contemporary asks, "Why may the newspapers not adopt a decent manner of personal mention, avoiding alike the nauseous adulation and the offensive accuracy?" It has long been a source of surprise to us that some newspapers don't.

Some men never begin to shine in council until their heads are bald on top.

THE EDUCATION OF THE JAP.

"Hurrah for the Japs!" says the militant Yankee.
When he reads the Mikado's brave deeds on the sea.
"I taught him to use them torpedo boats, thank ye."
And he learned them there naval maneuvers from me.

"Hooray mit der Yaps!" says the German with unctious.
"Such shameful ti-tacs already haf he. A little more var-lord in every function."
He fights like a Cheraman—he learned dot from me.

"Salutez le Jap!" says the versatile Frenchman.
"He has ze eclat and ze courage—ma foi!"
His dash would do honour to Bonaparte's henchman.
Who teach him zat skill militaire?—c'est moi!

"Oh, take off the Japski!" says Russia in anguish.
"Such a brave little fiendvitch I never did see.
I'm sickist and sorest and painfully languish,
And the Jokeski of this is he learned it from me!" —Wallace Irwin.

THE PERSONAL SIDE

The Straight and Narrow Path the Only One. Minister Takahira Saw Shooting Yesterday....

His Conscience Working.

Even the unfortunate shooting affair at the War Department confirmed the old adage, "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good."
After Robert Manning and Arthur Wicker, the two injured War Department employees, had been removed from the building and William J. O'Brien was safe behind the bars, an aged colored messenger recovered his wits sufficiently to philosophize.
"Deed, when a man leaves home in the mawnin' there's no tellin' whethah he'll evah get back again alive," he remarked. "I ain't goin' to have no moah words with the ole woman. What if I fess with her and nevah get no chance to make it up? I don't want to go into heaven with no fuss on my hands."

Mr. Takahira Talked.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, who is accused of being deaf when it comes to answering newspaper men, he strayed an unusually alert hearing yesterday during the excitement at the War Department when a crazy soldier ran amuck in the hall.

The minister was just crossing over from the diplomatic cloak room to the reception saloon when two muffled reports, like the slamming of a door, rang out not twenty feet from him. Mr. Takahira wheeled quickly, facing the direction of the sound.

"That was a pistol shot," he said, much to the astonishment of a messenger standing near by, who thought at first it was the sound of a door being violently shut by the wind.

The minister's statement was quickly corroborated by the frightened mob of clerks who filled the hall, rushing as though panic-stricken. Minister Takahira was standing directly in line of a possible bullet, but he was cool, and directly turned to go into the reception room on his way to tell the Secretary of State about recent developments in the war between Japan and Russia.

A Similar Footing.

Senator Scott was speaking in the Senate the other day in advocacy of a pension measure. His efforts were particularly directed to getting an increased monthly sum allowed the old soldier who had lost both eyes in the service. He explained at some length that the man who had lost both legs is now getting \$100 a month, and there is certainly no good reason why the man who had lost both eyes should not be entitled to the same. As much as \$100 a month, he said.

"In other words, Mr. President, we want to put the blind on the same footing with the legless!"

GROSVENOR PURPOSES TO QUIT PUBLIC LIFE

Republican War Horse Completes Twenty Years of Service at End of Next Term in House.

Two years more in Congress, and the Hon. Charles Grosvenor, for more than a decade one of the most conspicuous figures in the House of Representatives, declares it is his purpose to retire from political life and take a position in the ranks. At the end of another term General Grosvenor will have completed twenty years of service in Congress, and to do this has been his ambition.

But for a great Democratic tidal wave which swept over the country in 1892 and inundated many another prominent Republican and carried him out of office, General Grosvenor would have served twenty years at the end of his present term. Eleven times he has been honored by his party with a nomination, and only once has he been defeated for election. His district is comfortably Republican, and as he has a firm hold upon it, there is little or no doubt that his desire to retire will be gratified by his constituents next November.

General Grosvenor was renominated unanimously this week, and at the convention, when he was called upon for a speech, among other things, he told his desire to retire after his election this fall. He would seek no further political honors; that thereafter he would cheerfully take his place in the ranks, ready at all times to do whatever he could to further the principles of his party.

Have Waited Long.

This is the word which a number of ambitious Republicans in the Eleventh Ohio district have been waiting to hear for several years. Each year when they expected to hear from him the word that he would retire they have been disappointed, until now it has finally come, and when he does retire, two years hence, as he says he intends to do, there will doubtless be a great scramble for his political footstool.

Time and again ambitious ones have sought to organize a movement which would defeat Mr. Grosvenor for re-nomination, but each time his political cunning has put the opposition quietly to sleep, and he has come out of every contest for the nomination with flying colors. Two years ago when the contest opened up, the movement took such life that General Grosvenor, shrewd politician that he is, in the redistricting of the State had a Democratic county added to his district in order that he might control the delegates which it would send to the convention, and thereby make certain his re-nomination, well knowing that with the Republican majorities in the other counties he would be able to overcome the Democratic lead in the new county.

He succeeded at every turn as before, General Grosvenor has just passed the three score and ten limit, but he is still hale and hearty, and capable of many more years of active service. Doubtless, he could continue combat back to

IN THE CIRCLE OF SOCIETY

Comment Upon Washington Society People. Entertainments.

Special Cast Will Play "The Dream of Queen Elizabeth."

Mrs. A. C. Barney's new extravaganza, "The Dream of Queen Elizabeth," will be produced on April 12, by a cast composed of fifty or more prominent young matrons and maids of Washington. Mrs. Barney will be assisted by Edward Mitchell, who will serve as stage manager; Francis B. Loomis, George Bentley, E. L. Morse, Commander Sargent, and John Henderson, Jr. Mrs. Hunt Slater, Mrs. John Rodgers, Miss Josephine Patten, and Miss Thompson will be in charge of costumes, and Mrs. Rockhill, Miss Siebert, Miss Seckendorff, and Sol Munster are the committee on music.

Miss Mary Patten will look after programs, Mrs. Bates and Miss Berry are the secretaries, and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins and Miss Williams are treasurers. Mrs. Lincoln, who has the sale of the house in charge, has already disposed of several boxes, and many seats have been sold.

Mrs. Edmond Bradley, of New York, who is established at Stoneleigh Court, for the winter, gave a beautifully appointed luncheon yesterday, when she entertained in honor of Mrs. Chaffee.

Among others present were Mrs. Sanger, Mrs. Jewell, Mrs. Reber, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. John Mason, Mrs. Reamey, Mrs. Carney, and Mrs. Donner, of New York, who has recently taken an apartment at Stoneleigh Court.

Mr. Gutowski, of the Russian embassy entertained the ambassador, Count Cassini, at dinner last evening. Others present were the charge d'affaires of the Italian embassy and Countess di Celere, Countess Antonelli, first secretary of the German embassy Baron von dem Busche, Miss Langham, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard, Miss Morgan-Hill, Miss Blanche Emory and Mr. Wauters, counselor of the Belgian legation.

William G. Bratton Weds

Mrs. Caroline Stueven

Mrs. Caroline Stueven and William G. Bratton were married Wednesday evening at St. Mark's Church, corner Third and A Streets southeast. The Rev. W. L. Devries read the marriage service.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Bratton returned to their home in Park Place, Congress Heights, where a number of friends assembled to celebrate the wedding. Among the guests were Miss Kate Hess, Bartholomew Bratton, Mr. and Mrs. Deering, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Nolte, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Kirsch, Roy Kirsch, and the Misses Kirsch, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lee and Miss A. Dice, Mr. and Mrs. New Glick, Miss Mary Leasky, Miss Pearson, Mrs. Jordan, and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bratton, and others.

DINNER PARTIES AND LUNCHEONS

Justice Brown Recovers His Sight and Appears as a Host.

Justice Brown, who has been partially blind the greater part of the winter, has recovered sufficiently to appear occasionally in the social world. On Wednesday last he gave a dinner in honor of Count and Countess Pourtales, of Silesia, who are spending a short time at the New Willard.

Invited to meet them were the German ambassador and the Baroness von Sternburg, Justice and Mrs. White, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. Tittmann, Miss Clara Morgan, and John Siebert.

Mrs. Audenried, who is counted among the most charming hostesses of the Capital, and whose perfectly appointed dinner is a source of pleasure to her many friends, gave another of these delightful entertainments last evening in honor of the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft.

Mrs. Stanley Matthews was also among the dinner hostesses last evening.

The Russian ambassador and Countess Marguerite Cassini have cards out for a dinner on March 14.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. O'Connor have taken possession of their apartments in the Decatur, where they will be glad to see their friends.

Miss Cannon is spending a short time in New York.

Russian Departments "Rotten," Says Kennan

Administration at St. Petersburg Is Honeycombed With Fraud, and Army Contractors May Materially Aid Japanese to Victory.

"Japanese initiative should offset Russian supremacy in numbers and resources."

Such was the declaration yesterday of George Kennan, the famous exposé of the miseries of Siberian exiles, who will leave for the East in a few days to act as correspondent for a weekly periodical.

"It must be remembered," said Mr. Kennan, "that the day of shoulder to shoulder fighting is over. Hand to hand conflicts between regularly organized troops of civilized nations are almost impossible at the present day. Such a man is at distinct disadvantage when fighting in the open formation, left to his own resources and beyond the reach of his officer's voice."

Russian and Jap.

"The Jap is taught from the date of his birth to obey. He does not act according to his own ideas or suggestions made by his sharpened wits. He acts only when told to do so by some one else and then only in the manner prescribed by his superiors. Such a man is at distinct disadvantage when fighting in the open formation, left to his own resources and beyond the reach of his officer's voice."

"When the Jap is entirely different. He is a member of a new and free race, full of original conceptions and ideas, anxious to display his individual worth and capable of handling himself when left alone. Open order fighting will suit him as much as it will disagree with the Russian. I am told that in the latter days of the Boer war it was necessary to place the British soldiers in close ranks in order to meet the tactics of the Boers. That style of fighting will be a severe blow to the Russian troops."

A Russian Advantage.

"One advantage the Russians are thought to have is ability to stick to their work in the face of reverses. Competent observers are inclined to believe that while the Jap has more dash and go than the Russian at the start, he will not have the dogged persistence and plenary determination to enable him to repeat defeat and disappointment. We have not yet had an opportunity to learn anything on this matter, but such is the belief of those who have carefully studied the effect of the Russian advantage in the number and efficiency of her cavalry, for in that department Japan is weak, but the Japs have wonderful powers of physical endurance, and I believe that in a short time they will be able to move their infantry so fast that the effect of the Russian cavalry will be neutralized in great operations. Large bodies of horsemen riding down squares of infantry are out of the question in this day and generation for the rapid-fire small arms would simply wipe them out."

"Rotten" Administration.

"Rottenness in the civil and military administrations of Siberia in particular, and Russia generally, will probably cause the Russians great losses, and be of enormous service to the Japs. Japan is fighting at her own doors. Russia is fighting 6,000 miles from her base. Japan has an honest and highly developed commissary and transport, which is aided by all the leading experts to rank with any in the world. Russia has a supply department, which, when I was there in 1885, was absolutely permeated with fraud."

"A case I learned of was that of a cruiser, which was ordered to be built, for which the money was regularly appropriated, and which was finally announced to have been completed. As a matter of fact, she was never begun, and every cent of the money went into the pockets of corrupt officials. Another case equally remarkable I encountered in Omsk, in Siberia. A Polish refugee, who was the photographer in the town, showed me a picture of a very ordinary public building there. The picture had been made upon the express order of the minister of the interior, who he told for granted that 'grat for the Russians' was the cry, and that the Pole would not be in on any crooked deal."

The photographer explained that some years before, 40,000 roubles were appropriated for the public building at Omsk. Plans were drawn, and were ac-

Dance Postponed, and Mention of Society Functions.

Gay Scene Last Evening in the Home of Mrs. Wadsworth.

Owing to the illness of Ned McLean Mrs. McLean regrets that she will have to recap the invitations for her Saturday evening dance, which has become one of the pleasant social features of the season.

Mrs. Wadsworth's receptions, which have been largely attended throughout the season, was the rallying place for society last evening, when more than the usual number of friends dropped in after the several dinners and the theaters.

Mrs. Reginald De Koven is entertaining her sister-in-law, Mrs. Walter Farrell, of Chicago. Mrs. Farrell will be remembered as Miss Mildred Williams, of this city.

Mrs. A. L. Barber left town yesterday for Ardley-on-the-Hudson, where she will join Mr. Barber, who is contemplating a trip to Europe.

General and Mrs. Chaffee are expected in New York tomorrow, where many entertainments have been planned in their honor.

Miss Jean Crosby, who has been visiting friends in Albany, is now in Philadelphia, where she is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. James Coates.

Honeycombed With Fraud.

"Still a third instance, and one which may give an idea of the condition of the Russian soldier, came to my notice at Irkutsk, Siberia, in 1895. I heard the officer in charge of the transportation of exiles protesting against the quality of shoes furnished those unfortunate. The sample on which the bid had been awarded was a strong serviceable affair of good leather. The article furnished had two exceedingly thin sheets of leather between which was a substance resembling brown wrapping paper. These contract shoes as delivered, I was told, sometimes wore out in a single day, and left the miserable exile to make the rest of his way barefoot. The contract was for 10,000 pairs of shoes. I asked why something had not been done to make the matter and was told that those interested were 'too high up.'"

"These illustrations will show the extent to which fraud has crept into the whole administrative system of Russia. There is almost no certainty on the part of the men directing the campaign that when they order goods sold to be on hand to be used in a certain way or for a certain purpose. The goods were ever bought in the first place, or that they have not been sold in bulk by their contractors."

"May Not Be 'Prepared.'"
"One experience I had may be of interest as showing that Russia is not as well prepared in the East as the cabinet at St. Petersburg thinks. I stopped with a major in the Russian army who impressed me as one of the finest specimens of his class that I have ever met. Six weeks after I left him I heard that he had been arrested. It was found that while in charge of a warehouse containing 1,600,000 pounds of flour, he had sold some of it and pocketed the money. He learned that an inspection was to be made, and to cover his crime burned the building."

"The scheme would have worked had it not been that a private citizen had 4,000 pounds of flour in the place. This flour was found after the fire, scarcely damaged except on the outside, while there was a sign of a sign of water on the floor. The inference was obvious that the government flour had not been in the warehouse when the fire occurred and the arrest followed."

Theft on Every Hand.

"So it is all through the Russian system of administration. Inferior goods are furnished, goods are stolen right and left and contractors have taken money for orders on which they have not delivered a pound of stuff. There is no reason why these or similar conditions should not exist at Port Arthur and other points where Russian military tendencies and receiving a deal of money to last them through a protracted campaign."

"If Russia is forced to carry on a long and disastrous war with Japan, she has much to fear from disaffection within the empire. She is economically in a bad way, and it will not be long before the burden falls heavily on the people. There is already a growing revolutionary tendency and receiving a deal of money, and the revolutionary movement generally is stronger now than it has been at any time since 1881."

"For a number of years it has not been unusual to hear of officers here and there being convicted of revolutionary tendencies and receiving a deal of money, but the cases have multiplied rapidly in the past few years, and some months ago the minister of war found it necessary to send a letter to all commanding officers, warning them to crush revolutionary sentiments at any cost. Then there are Poles, Poles, Armenians, and Jews in Russia, and those who have been sent to Siberia. Many of these are brilliantly educated men, full of resource and energy, who have been deeply wronged and are bent on vengeance. As far as an outbreak goes, they could do little, but in the way of giving information and striking individual, secret blows, they may accomplish much."